

ANOSOV, D.V.

Roughness of geodetic flows on compact Riemannian manifolds
of negative curvature. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:707-709 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:7)
1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A.Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavлено
akademikom L.S.Pontryaginym.
(Riemann surfaces)

ANOSOV, D.V., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Ordinary differential equations. Priroda 51 no.12:46-49 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
I. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A. Steklova AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Differential equations)

ANOSOV, D.V., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Abstract spectrum analysis. Priroda 51 no.12:49-51 D '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A. Steklova AN SSSR, Moakva.
(Spectrum analysis) (Wave mechanics)

ANOSOV, D.V., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; POZDNYAK, E.G.,
kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

New achievements of Soviet mathematicians. Mat. v shkole no.3:
3-9 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Matematicheskiy institut imeni Steklova AN SSSR, Moskva
(for Anosov). 2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
imeni Lomonosova (for Pozdnyak).
(Mathematicians, Russian)

ANOSOV, D.V.

Ergodic properties of geodesic flows on closed Riemannian manifolds
of negative curvature. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1250-1252 Ag
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A.Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavлено
академиком L.S.Pontryaginym.

ANOSOV, D. V.

An integral equation used in statistics. Vest. LGU 19 no. 7:153-
154 '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

KOVALEV, N.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii; ANOSOV, Y.V.; BUGRIN, S.K.;
GARKAVI, Yu.Ye.; GRANOVSKIY, S.A.; ORGO, V.M.; ORLOV, I.V.; USTINOV,
B.M.; GAMZE, Z.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, dots., retsenszent

[New turbines at the Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station] Novye
turbiny Dneprovskoi gidroelektrostantsii im. V.I.Lenina. Pod red.
N.N.Kovaleva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1951. 127 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Hydraulic turbines)

"Scientific Research in the Field of Hydraulic Turbine Building," Technological Developments at the Leningrad Metal Works imeni Stalin, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957.
p. 179.

ANOSOV, F.V., inzh.; GAMOV, I.M., inzh.; GARKAVI, Yu.Ye., inzh.; GOL'SHMAN, O.S., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOV, A.A., inzh.; YEREMEYEV, A.S., inzh.; ZHMUD', A.Ye., inzh.; KHLAREVA, N.N., inzh.; KLOCHKOV, A.P., inzh.; LANG, A.O., inzh.; MIRONOV, E.Ya., inzh.; MOROZOV, A.A., prof.; doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; SEREBRYAKOV, O.M., inzh.; SMIRNOV, I.N., dotaent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, M.I., dotaent; SHCHAVELEV, D.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHCHERBINSKAYA, N.N., inzh.; KOVAL'EV, N.N., red.; MOZHDEVITINOV, A.L., red.; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Turbine equipment of hydroelectric power stations: handbook on designing] Turbinnoe oborudovaniye gidroelektrostantsii; rukovodstvo dlia proektirovaniia. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Pod obshchei red. A.A. Morozova. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 519 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut "Gidroenergoprojekt," Leningradskoye otdeleniye.
(Hydraulic turbines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0

ANOSOV, F.V., inzh.; KUZMINSKIY, S.S., inzh.; MALYSHEV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Research on the construction of hydraulic turbines at the Leningrad-
Metallworking Plant (22d Congress of the CPSU). Energomashinostroenie
11 no.313-8 Mr 165. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0"

ANOSOV, E.

CH

Volumetric determination of arsenic in sedimentary iron
ores by the Lodebar method. V. Ya. Anosov, B. I.
Izquierdo and R. B. Pivova. Zondishko Lab. 7, 1939-6
(1939).—Highly accurate results are reported in the determination
of 0.01-0.2% As in sedimentary Fe ores free from sulfides
by direct decomposit. of a sample with HCl in the process of
reduction and distill. By this method the loss of As by
the preliminary decomposit. of an ore sample with HNO_3 is
eliminated. To a 3-g. sample in the Lodebar distill. flask
add 3 g. $CuCl_2$, a few fragments of paraffin and 20 ml. of
conc. HCl; connect the flask with an inclined condenser
to a revolving flask containing 100 ml. H_2O and boil the reac-
tion mass until all hot (30-40 ml. distills over). Add to
the cold mass 20 ml. HCl and distill again. Wash the
condenser tube with a little H_2O and titrate the $AsCl_3$ in
the distillate with 0.01 N $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and methyl orange.
Chair: Blau

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

• HRJOSOV, E. Ya.

Notes on the geochemistry of manganese. E. Ya.
Arenzon and I. I. Glazburg. Trer. 1970. Lomonosov
Institut geol. mineral. (U. S. S. R.) No. 6, 95-123 (in
English 1970) (1980). - Analyses of 13 Minerals showed the
presence of Ni, Ba and in some samples also Au, Ca, Ag,
Ge, Sn, Pb, V, As, Sb, Bi, Mo, W, Rh, Ir, Pt, Ru and Re.
The reasons for the presence or absence of some of these
elements and others are discussed. J. S. Joffe

ANOGOV, F. (a.)

22

Volak clays for the treatment of oil products. M. A. Knudsen and E. N. Ammons. Advances Aker, 1940, No. 2, p. 6. Volak bleaching clays can be used for treating petroleum products; those of dark grayish color are best. The activity of the clays is increased after drying at 200°. They give the proper grain size for percolation treatment. The black clays are inferior. There are available great amounts of this material. A. A. B.

ED-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C
HNOOC, F. L.

Vanadates in the oxidation zone of ore deposits of Central Kazakhstan. P. Ya. Anishev and P. V. Chukarev. Zapovednye Mineral. Obrashchenie (Mem. Soc. russ. mineral.) 37, 43-64 (1948).—Drechelite and vanadinite were previously described from different localities in Kazakhstan [details are given on the deposits of Kyzyl-Kape, Gul'shad, Kochalyg, and Novom.]; they are characterized by Abelson et al. [various carbonate rocks, associated with primary rocks which are at times notably changed to substitution rocks of a highly complex range]. The primary sphalerite and galena are changed to covellite, hemimorphite, smithsonite, chalcedony, vanadite, and drechelite. Analyses of the latter minerals are given; that of Gul'shad contains 2.22% As_2O_3 , besides 17.75% V_2O_5 . The mineral is characteristically formed on hemimorphite, and, and hemimorphite, sometimes in pseudomorphs after aragonite or pyromorphite, and is markedly younger than wulfenite, always originating from calcite rocks. The same is true of drechelite, which is, however, often younger than vanadinite and forms pseudomorphs after it. The drechelite of Gul'shad contains 4.80% Cu_2O . The authors therefore assume external V sources, and a fixation of V from circulating waters, by ppn. as basic minerals (Fedorov, 1960). Another V enrichment is shown from Okav (S.W. Africa); dolomite with 0.57%

clay schists with 0.5% V_2O_5 (Schwilleus, C.A. 49, 7094^b). An investigation on the V content of about 45 rocks from the Central Kazakhstan area, made also by the authors, showed that the eruptive rocks are very low in V, and also the av. V content of the carbonates is very low (0.011%), in good agreement with W. M. H. Küller's data (1948). Marbles and serpentinized limestone, and talus shell, surprisingly also, only contain traces of V. Siliceous schists and clay schists, Kyzyl-Kape, however, showed 0.073% V2O5. This remarkable result is in agreement with Yanichevskii's observation (cf. C.A. 30, 4121^a) that the country rocks of the Pb-Zn ores of Bubinskai contain 0.017% V2O5; they are typical talus schists. The authors think that, in spite of the low av. V content of the clayish sediments, a systematic enrichment by circulating waters may have been sufficient for accumulating V enough for forming the vanadates in the oxidation zone of primary sulfide ores, by a ppn. process. W. Küller

ANOSOV, F. YA

USSR/Minerals - Copper Metallography

Jan/Feb/Mar 50

"Medmontite -- A copper-Bearing Mineral of the Montmorillonite Group," F. V. Chukhrov
Active Mem, Acad Sci USSR, F. Ya. Anosov, 5 pp

"Zapiski v-s Mineral Obshch" No 1

Describes cupriferous clay mineral from well-known Dzherkazgan copper deposits in
steppes of Kazakh SSR, found in upper part of oxidation zone of Zlatoust region.
Heating curves, petrological analysis, bonding of copper, calcium, and magnesium, and
characteristic variation of weakly absorbed water in dependence upon relative humidity
all indicate that this cupriferous clay mineral belongs to the montmorillonite group.
Very high copper content in this mineral permits separate classification as "medmontite"
or "cupromontmorillonite."

PA157T72

ca

ANDONOV, F. I.

Melmontite, a copper bearing montmorillonite mineral
I. V. Chukhrov and I. V. Andonov, Zapoved. Ussr. Vsesoyuz.
Mineral. Issledov. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 170, 24 (1968).
The occurrence is in the Cu ore deposit of
Dzharkutan (Kazakhstan), which is characterized by
Cu-bearing sandstones with feldspar granules. The Cu-
bearing clay mineral is observed in the upper oxidation
levels, which are characterized by abundant chrysotile,
there is the association with montmorillonite. Nodular forms, or
driving, and filings are the most frequent types of occur-
rence of the clay mineral. The dense aggregates have
an irregular, sometimes subconchoidal fracture; d. is
2.49-2.51, greenish or pinkish, light-beacon, when con-
taminated with some Fe hydroxide. By heating, the
color is changed to black. The n is about 1.572, after
heating to 300° it is 1.590. The thermal analysis curve is

that of a typical montmorillonite, with thermal effects at
140°, 270°, and 300° (the characteristic discontinuity for
chlorite is 200°-210°). The x-ray diagram is not
changed (below 300°), and is typical for a montmorillonite
mineral. Chem. analysis: CuO 20.04, Al₂O₃ 13.28,
SiO₂ 43.48, TiO₂ 1.52, Na₂O 7.02%, Formula
1.18 Al₂O₃ 0.43 CuO 1.91 H₂O, i.e., a Cu-briskelite.
Conc'd. NH₄ salt does not eat Cu, only at water bath
temp. a pale-blue salt is produced which contains 0.20%
CuO. Base-exchange expts. with Pb^{2+} (cf. Antipov,
Karataev and Kader, Kolloid. Zhar. 9, 94 (1947) were made
because this cation is more easily exchanged than Cu²⁺.
Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺. The Cu²⁺ ions in the clay mineral
are, however, firmly bound, and not only adsorbed as
Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ apparently are. The water adsorption
and dehydration cycles of the Cu-clay mineral are those of
a normal montmorillonite. The genesis of the Cu-briskelite
is probably due to the migration of Cu²⁺ in the sediments from weathered Cu sulfide
ores. Synthetic expts. would be particularly suggestive.
W. Eisele

*CIA RDP86-00513R000101710010-0**6*

Nature of chrysocolla. I. V. Chukhrov and L. A. Anisimov, *Zapiski Akademii Nauk Belorusskoj SSR*, Miner 25, issue mineral 1, 79, 127 (9) 1980. Many reasons suggest the classification of chrysocolla among the montmorillonite minerals: (1) the x-ray powder diagrams are similar; (2) there are minerals intermediate between montmorillonite and chrysocolla, namely, mesomontite and pectolite; (3) the presence of much weakly bound water, and the distinct variability with the H_2O vapor pressure of the surrounding atm.; Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} ions are adsorbed and exchanged by Cu^{2+} (empty); (4) the crystal habit of chrysocolla is tabular, the structure a typical layer lattice; (5) the neg. optical character of the tabular crystals. The inconsistency of the optical properties is a function of the variable Al content. The Cu^{2+} ions are bound in octahedral coordination, corresponding to the formulas (derived from 14 chem. analyses of representative occurrences, 4 of them new, from Dzhelzargan, Kazakhstan) $Cu_2(OH)_6Al_2O_3 \cdot nH_2O$ and $Cu_2(OH)_2AlSi_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O$. The possibility of the substitution of one O^2- by one $(OH)^-$ is also discussed. The first formula type is analogous to pectolite, with (Na, Mg) replacing Cu , the latter type analogous to Mg-heulandite. Another important analogy is that to spodumene, $MgSiO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, and 3-kerolite (cf. Ginsberg and Rukavishnikova, *C. R. Acad. Sc. USSR*, Chem. 44, 710 (9) 1964). Serdyuchenko (*C. R. Acad. Sc. USSR*, Chem. 45, 269 (9) 1965) established an isomorphous series from kerolite, $3MgSiO_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 4/3H_2O$, to heulandite, $Al_2O_3 \cdot Na_2O \cdot 4/3H_2O$. Previous theories on the relation of chrysocolla to diopside are erroneous; there is no structural analogy, and also the dehydration reactions are fundamentally different. The thermal curve for chrysocolla shows characteristic endothermic effects at 120–140, 450–500, and 600–700°, and an exothermic reaction at 1000°, with a typical montmorillonite character. Another essential distinction from diopside is the reaction with conc. NH_4 soln.: from chrysocolla the Cu is much more easily leached out than from diopside. — W. Juel

ANOSOV, F.Ya.

ANOSOV, F. Ya.

[Russian laboratory manual for mineralogy] Kratkoе rukovodstvo dlia
laboratorno-prakticheskikh zaniatii po mineralogii. Moskva, Mosk.
ordena Lenina s.-kh. akad., 1954. 88 p. (MIRA 8:3D)

ANOSOV, G.G.

Damage to winter wheat by the anthomyiid fly Phorbia securis Tiensuu.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.11120 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy selektsionno-geneticheskiy institut im. T.D.Lysenko,
Odessa.

ANOSOV, G.G.

Biology of the fly *Phorbia secunda* Fennig, a wheat pest.
Agrobiologiya no.2:303-305 Mo-Ap '64. (MIRA 1716)

1. Vsesoyuznyy selektsionno-geneticheskiy institut, Odessa.

ANSO7, I.I.

Scientific session at the 1961-62 work results of the Central Institute of Health Resorts and Physical Therapy with the participation of the Institutes of health sciences and physical therapy of the Union republics. Ven. XXI, Director. Lect.
faz. kult. 18 no. 5, 42-72 3-0 '63. (MIRA 17;9)

MUROMTSEV, S. N. [deceased]; GINDIN, A. P.; ANOSOV, I. Ya.; MAYOROVA,
G. F.; BORODIYUK, N. A.

Morphological characteristics of the reaction of the body to
inhalation immunization with bacterial antigens. Report No. 1:
Morphological characteristics of pulmonary reactions to inhala-
tion revaccination with diphtheria antitoxin and whooping
cough vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.8:7-12
Ag '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(DIPHTHERIA) (WHOOPING COUGH) (LUNGS)
(IMMUNITY)

GINDIN, A.P.; ANOSOV, I.Ya.; MAYOROVA, G.F.

Histopathology and histochemistry of the reaction of lymphoid organs to inhalation immunisation with pertussis vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 3:45-49 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

ANOSOV, I. Ya.; ISPOLATOVSKAYA, M.V.; LARINA, I.A.

Morphological and some histochemical changes in the body of guinea pigs caused by C-lecithinase of Clostridium welchii type A.
Report No. 1: Characteristics of the local reaction. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immm. 43 no. 1-94-98 Ja '66 (MIRA 1981)

I. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamkovi AMN SSSR.
Submitted October 19, 1964.

... Arzhanov, P. S.

In cranioplasty operation carried out in 1963

organov, 1963, Korevan, 1963,

1963, ~~homologous bone transplantation~~,
transplantation, plastic surgery

... In 1963 large cranial bone defects were replaced by bone

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ANOSOV, M.; GOL'DENBERG, Yu.

Standard garage design for a car-and-cycle club of the All-Union Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy. Za rul. 16 no.4:11 Ap '58.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Direktor Leningradskogo otdeleniya "Giproavtotrans" (for Anosov).
2. Glavnnyy inzhener tipovogo proyekta garazha avtomotokluba Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu, Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo proyektognogo instituta "Giproavtotrans" (for Gol'denberg).
(Garages)

ANOSOV, M.; GOL'DENBERG, Yu.

Standard designs of motortruck garages with closed parking place.
Avt. transp. 36 no. 5:13-14 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Garages)

128. Application of Proserine, Eserine, and Dibasol in Neuropathology

Prozerine, Ezerin, Dibazol i ikh Primeneniye v Nevrapatologii
(Proserine, Eserine, and Dibasol and Their Application in Neu-
ropathology), by N. A. Anosov and M. A. Rozin, Medgiz, Leningrad,
1956, 196 pp

This book presents in condensed form clinical and experimental data accumulated as a result of using eserine (physostigmine), proserine (prostigmine), and dibasol in the treatment of affections of the nervous system. The drugs were found to possess the capacity to restore functions of the nervous system, even in cases which date back a number of years, and in which all other means of therapy had been unsuccessfully exhausted. Proserine and eserine were used extensively during the war to restore nervous functions which were disturbed as a result of injuries to the peripheral and central nervous systems. The interest in the drugs continued in the postwar period, with the result that a vast amount of data on their effectiveness has been accumulated.

The first part of the book, written by M. A. Rozin, deals with general information on the characteristics and mechanisms of action of the drugs. The second part, written by N. N. Anosov, deals with the application and therapeutic use of the drugs.

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The book contains a foreword written by Prof N. V. Lazarev, an introduction by the authors, and a bibliography of Soviet and foreign authors. The book's table of contents follows:

The first part of the book, written by M. A. Rosin, deals with general information on the characteristics and mechanisms of action of the drugs. The second part, written by N. N. Anosov, deals with the application and therapeutic use of the drugs.

The volume also contains a foreword written by Prof N. V. Lazarev, an introduction by the authors, and a bibliography of Soviet and foreign authors. The book's table of contents follows:

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Part 2

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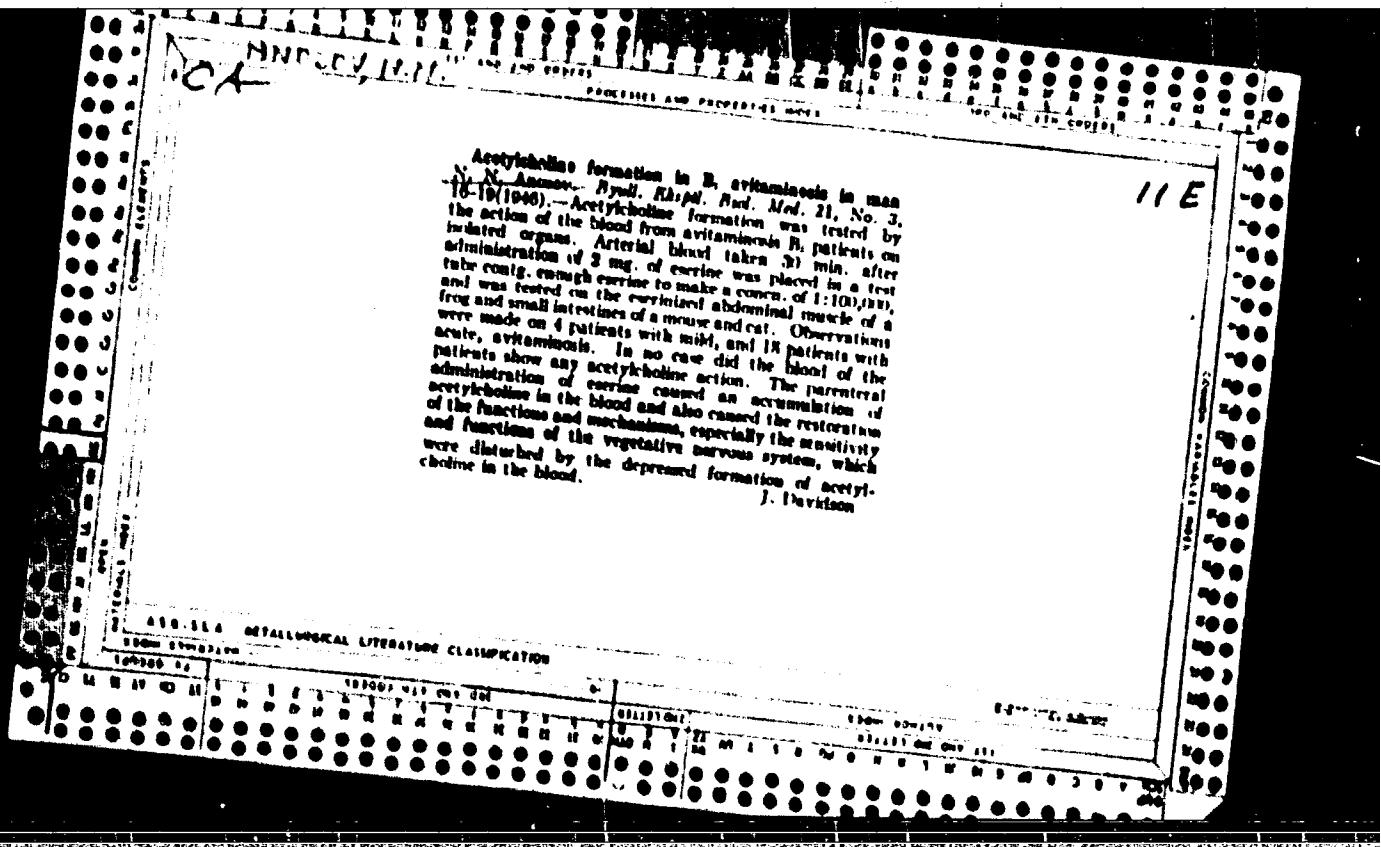
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(u)	

ANOSOV, N.N., insh.; CHZHAO TI-SHEN [Chao T'i-shêng]

Proper organization helps surmount difficulties. Stroi.
truboprov. 7 no.12;9-10 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)



MNOU, IV.N.

Action of cocaine introduced into the nerve trunk in
human sciatic neuritis. N. N. Ananov (Khalsaransk Med.
Inst.). Rossi. Akad. Med. 22, No. 6, 63 (1940).
Injection of cocaine (1:1,000 diln., 0.2-1.0cc) into the sciatic
nerve restores surface sensitivity and removes pain
syndrome. This is possibly due to action upon the nerve
fibers in which the agent lowered the acetylcholine
formation and thus disturbed nerve conduction.
G. M. Kondapoff

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

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ANOLOV, N. V. "Changes in motor circunaxia in polyneuritis," Sbornik tr. s. trudov
301-go khark. voen. hospitala, III, kharkovsk, 1941, p. 43-6.

SO: U-4343, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1947).

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0"

Kholov, N. . "Seringe therapy of diseases of the nervous system", Izdatel. akad. trudov Ministar. voyen. gospitalya, III, Moscow, 1947, p. 62-71.

GO: U-6033, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zurnal 'VAK' SSSR', No. 12, 1953).

ANOSOV, N.N; PISAREVA, N.A. (Leningrad)

Therapy of neuralgic syndroms of various origins with phenadon.
6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl -3-heptanone HCl. Sov. med. 18 no.11:
11-12 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)

(ANALGESICS, ther. use
6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl -3-heptanone HCl in
neuralgia)
(NEURALGIA, therapy
6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl -3-heptanone HCl)

ANOSOV, N.N.; ROZIN, M.A.

[Proserine, eserine, dibasol and their use in neuropathology]
Proserin, eserin, dibasol i ikh premenetsie v nevropatologii.
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1956. 195 p. (MIR 10:4)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (PHARMACOLOGY)

ANOSOV, N.N., docent (Leningrad)

Hysterical manifestations in some diseases. Klin.med. 34 no.9:
47-51 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(HYSTERIA, in various dis. etiol. and pathogen.
various dis., suggestion ther.)
(SUGGESTION
suggestive ther. in hysteria caused by various dis.)

ANOSOV, N.N. (Leningrad)

Results of application of benzimidazole, ganglerone, and atropine in
a hyperkinetic syndrome. Zhur.nevr. i psich. 56 no.4:315-318 '56.

(IMIDAZOLES, therapeutic use, (MLRA 9:7)

bensylimidazole in hyperkinesia, with atropine &
ganglerone (Rus))

(ATROPINE, therapeutic use,
hyperkinesia, with bensylimidazole & ganglerone (Rus))

(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, therapeutic use,
ganglerone in hyperkinesia, with atropine &
bensylimidazole (Rus))

(MOVEMENT DISORDERS,
hyperkinesia, ther., atropine with ganglerone &
bensylimidazole (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/12 Neurology Dec 59

6300. A TRIAL OF DRUGS POSSESSING A CENTRAL CHOLINOLYTIC ACTION IN SOME DISEASES OF MAN. THE USE OF PENTAPHEN AND DIPHAZIN IN CERTAIN DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Russian text) - Anosov, N. N. From the book: FIZIOLOGICHESKAYA ROL ATSEUULKHOLINA I IZYSKANIE NOVYKH LEKARSTVENNYKH YESHCHESTV (I. Len. Med. Inst. Im. Pavlova) 1957 (130-137) Tables 1

The new cholinolytics pentaphen and diphasin (hydrochloride) have proved effective drugs in the hyperkinetic syndrome and increased muscular tone of extrapyramidal and pyramidal origin. In addition to their therapeutic action the tested drugs cause temporary disturbance of higher nervous activity, muscular weakness, disturbance of coordination of movement and various vegetative disorders. Side effects from the use of cholinolytics may be lessened by the prophylactic administration of caffeine and prostigmine. The intensity of the therapeutic action of pentaphen and diphasin in extrapyramidal disorders may be increased by giving them simultaneously and also by giving these drugs together with luminal. In a combination of paralysis with severe disorders of muscular tone, it is advantageous to give cholinolytics with prostigmine. Pentaphen and diphasin are especially effective in regressing conditions, as for instance in the recovery period of chorea minor or toxic convulsive syndromes. In the acute stage of the disease pentaphen and diphasin relieve the hyperkinetic syndrome. However, the effect can only be maintained by several administrations of pentaphen per day. In the meantime treating the underlying disease. In chronic diseases it is advantageous to apply cholinolytics systematically together with caffeine. In securing a therapeutic effect the dose of the drug is of great importance, and especially the proportional doses of cholinolytics, caffeine and prostigmine in combined therapy with these drugs.

(5)

ANOSOV, N.N., dotsent (Leningrad)

Use of pentaphen in some diseases of the nervous system. Vrach.delo
no.5:541 My '57.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (CYCLOPENTANECARBOXYLIC ACID)
(MLRA 10:8)

ANOSOV, N.N., dots., VILIENSKIY, B.S., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Current aspects of the use of anticoagulants in neuropathology.
Klin.med.36 no.9:50-56 8'58 (MIRA 11:10)
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, ther.
anticoagulants (Rus))
(ANTICOAGULANTS, ther. use
cerebral embolism & thrombosis (Rus))

ANOSOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; VILKINSKIY, Boris Sergeyevich

[Treatment and prevention of thrombosis of the cerebral vessels
with anticoagulants] Lechenie i preduprezhdenie trombozov
sosudov golovnogo mozga antikoagulantami. Leningrad, Medgiz,
1959. 111 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(BRAIN--DISEASES)

(ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE))

ANOSOV, M.M.; VILENSKIY, B.S.

Controversial problems in treating cerebral thrombosis with anti-coagulants. [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.2: 194-202 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, therapy, anticoagulants (Rus))

(ANTICOAGULANTS, ther. use, cerebral thrombosis (Rus))

ANOSOV, N.N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent

Work of unofficial neuropathologists. Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:54 Ap
'60. (MIRA 14:1)
(NEUROLOGY) (MEDICINE, MILITARY)

ANOSOV, N.N. (Leningrad)

General principles of the use of cholinolytic drugs in neuro-pathology. Zhur.nevr,i psich. 60 no.1;29-36 '60.

(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS ther.)

(MIRA 13:6)

AMOSOV, N.N.

Successes and failures in the treatment of cerebral thromboses with anticoagulants. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 12:1602-1606 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Nervrologicheskoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo okrughnogo gospitalya.
(ANTICOAGULANTS)

ANOSOV, N.N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent

Ganglerone and its use in angiospastic conditions. Voen.-med.
zhur. no.9:81 S '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(ANGIOSPASM) (GANGLERON)

ANOSOV, N.N. (Leningrad)

Clinical pharmacological analysis of the mechanism of the
action of cholinolytics. Zhur. nevr. i psich. 62 no.2:223-229
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

(PARASIMPATHOLYTICS)

ANOSOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; VILENSKIY, Boris Sergeyevich; ABRAKOV,
L.V., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Ischemic insultus; thrombosis of the cerebral vessels]
Ishemicheskii insul't; tromboz sosudov golovnogo mozga.
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 286 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (THROMBOSIS)

Anosov, P.P.

BORISIEV, T.N.

P.P. Anosov i sekret bulata [P.P. Anosov and the secret of Densk steel]. Sverdlovsk,
Mashiz, 1952. 140 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

TEAFLIN, V.A.; ANOSOV, S.A.

Testing the possible use of dairy plate heat exchange systems
on grape juice production lines. Trudy MIIIPP 5:54-63 '64.
(MJRA 19:1)

ANOSOV, S.P., inzhener-polkovnik

Infrared equipment on fighter-pursuit planes (as revealed by foreign
press data). Vest protivovozd obor. no.12:41-46 D '61.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Infrared rays) (United States--Airplanes, Military--Armament)

[REDACTED]

ANOSOV, V. I.

VOSKRESENNSKAYA, N. K., YANOVSKAYA, J. N. and ANOSOV, V. I.
J. Applied Chem (USSR) 21, No. 1, 18-25 (1948)

The heat capacity of molten mixtures of sodium and potassium nitrites
and nitrates.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0"

MULLIN, H.A.; SAVOSTIN, A.P.; ANOSOV, V.I.; CHEMODANOVA, Ye.S.

Stabilization of mineral oils thickened with low-molecular
polyisobutylene. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i mnsel 4 no.1:49-52
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Tsentral'naya zavodskaya laboratoriya Yefremovskogo zavoda
sinteticheskogo kauchuka.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Propene) (Depolymerization)

ANOSOV, V. I., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Low-temperature polymerization of isobutylene by boron trifluoride." Moscow, 1960. 11 pp; (Main Scientific Research Inst under the State Economic Council USSR, All-Union Scientific Research Inst for the Processing of Petroleum and Gas and the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuels, "VNII NP"); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 51-60, 115)

81581
S/190/60/002 '07/01/00
B020/B066

5.3831

AUTHORS: Anosov, V. I., Korotkov, A. A.

TITLE: Low-temperature Copolymerization of Isobutylene With Diene Hydrocarbon Admixtures in the Presence of Boron Trifluoride

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 3,
pp. 354-359

TEXT: The present paper describes the copolymerization of isobutylene with diene hydrocarbons in polar and non-polar solvents and in the presence of boron trifluoride. From the data obtained some conclusions are drawn as to the character of this reaction. The characteristics of the initial products and the performance of the copolymerization are described. The copolymerization experiments of isobutylene with diene hydrocarbons were carried out by a method described in a previous communication (Ref. 9). The solution of isobutylene, co-catalyst (isobutyl alcohol) and diene hydrocarbon in liquid ethylene or in a mixture of liquid ethylene and ethyl chloride, and the solution of boron trifluoride in ethylene were poured together into a glass vessel which

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Low-temperature Copolymerization of
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was dipped into a Dewar filled with ethylene. An equation is given for determining the mean viscosimetric molecular weight. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the copolymerization intensity of isobutylene with diene hydrocarbons on the nature and concentration of the diolefin in an ethylene solution and in an ethylene - ethyl chloride mixture. Fig. 2 represents the dependence of the mean molecular weight of the copolymers on the nature and concentration of the diene hydrocarbons. Fig. 3 illustrates the dependence of the unsaturation of the copolymers on the nature and concentration of the diene hydrocarbons. The data obtained on the copolymerization of isobutylene with fluoroprene in a mixture of ethylene and ethyl chloride (1:1) in the presence of 0.03 mole/l boron trifluoride within a minute are tabulated. The main cause of the negative effect of the diene hydrocarbons on the copolymerization reaction with isobutylene in the presence of BF_3 is that the complexes formed at the end of the polymer chains, which contain diene hydrocarbon links, are less active and, therefore, favor a chain interruption. The reduced activity of the complexes is due to the fact that the positive

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Isobutylene With Diene Hydrocarbon Admixtures
in the Presence of Boron Trifluoride

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charge at the end of the polymer chain is weakened, because it is divided among at least three carbon atoms, and, in the case of halogen derivatives of diene hydrocarbons, halogen atoms additionally. The charge of the terminal carbon atom is not sufficient for the addition of the isobutylene molecule. The activity of the terminal complex with respect to the isobutylene addition will thus be changed in dependence on the nature of the hydrocarbon. The addition of diene hydrocarbons to the growing polymer chains, which contain isobutylene links at its end, also proceeds at different rates and depends on the hydrocarbon structure. An increase of the concentration of the diene hydrocarbon in the reaction mixture effects an increase of the rate of chain interruption, and the molecular weight of the copolymers drops. The diene hydrocarbons probably react more readily with BF_3 than isobutylene or the co-catalyst, thus forming stable complexes which are little active at low temperature and not able to initiate the copolymerization reaction. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 6 Soviet, 4 US, and 3 German.

Card 3/4

68963

16(1) 16,4600

S/020/60/131/02/001/071

AUTHOR: Anosov, V.I.TITLE: On Critical Points of Periodic Functionals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 2, pp 223-225 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let E be a regular Banach space with a uniformly differentiable norm and A be a periodic operator which transforms the unit sphere S of E onto itself; let A satisfy the Lipschitz condition $\|Ax-Ay\| \leq k\|x-y\|$, $x, y \in S$. On S let be defined a weakly continuous and uniformly differentiable functional $F(x)$ which satisfies the conditions: 1) $F(Ax) = F(x)$, $x \in S$; 2) $F(x) > 0$, $x \neq 0$, $F(0) = 0$; 3) $(\Gamma'x, x) \neq 0$ for $x \neq 0$ and $\Gamma'0 = 0$, where Γ' is the gradient operator of $F(x)$.

Theorem 3: If $F(x)$ satisfies the conditions 1)-3), then it has at least countably many different critical points on S .

The proof is given according to the scheme of M.A.Krasnosel'skiy [Ref 7]. Beside of this principal result it is stated that on S there exist sets of arbitrary kind (on the kind of a closed compact set \mathcal{E} see [Ref 5,6,7]), that $F(x)$ has at least countably many different critical numbers c_{m_i} , where $c_{m_i} = \sup_{\mathcal{E} \in M_{m_i}} \inf_{x \in \mathcal{E}} F(x)$

Card 1/2

ANOSOV, V.I.; SAVOSTIN, A.M.; FINES, V.G.; MILYUTKINA, V.F.; MIROPOL'SKAYA, N.A.;
FEDOTOVA, N.I.; SAMOKHVALOV, G.I.

Preparation of γ -, γ -dimethylallyl alcohol and isopropenylethyl
alcohol from the product resulting from the condensation of iso-
butylene. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1154-1157 Ap '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
(Butenol) (Pentenol) (MIRA 14:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0

TOPIC NAME: SYNTHETIC RUBBER, CARBON, POLYURETHANE, POLYESTER
SUBJECT: POLYURETHANE

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0"

L 556-111 1974 07 17 1985/c/PPI Top

AUTHORS: Voronin, I. I.; Zolotukhin, M. V.; Anisov, V. I.; Krinin, V. S.; Serobrannikov, V. N.

TITLE: An oxygen gasifier for prolonged maintenance of liquid oxygen under pressure. Class 1st, No. 168235

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretens i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 32

TOPIC TAGS: liquid oxygen, pressure regulator, heat transfer

ANSWER: This Author Certificate presents a copy of the original document.

SEARCHED: 10 May
SERIAL NO.: 000

FILED: 10 May
OTHER: 000

SEARCHED BY: [Signature]

L 01011-66 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T DJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

UR/0065/65/000/008/0019/0024 65
542,61,002,2

AUTHOR: Anosov, V. I.; Dintses, A. I.; Martynova, N. V.; Mullin, H. A.; Nikonorov,
Ye. M.; Popova, L. A.; Savostin, A. P.; Chemodanova, Ye. S.

TITLE: Development of a continuous process for production of polyisobutylene with
molecular weights of 10,000 and 20,000 15

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: isobutylene, polymerization, lubricant additive, fuel thickener, 15, 55,

ABSTRACT: The objective of the study was to develop a continuous process for production of polyisobutylene with molecular weights of 10,000 (commercial oil additive P-10) and 20,000 (commercial oil additive P-20). These additives are used in manufacturing automotive, aviation, and some special purpose lubricating oils. Isobutylene is polymerized in an inert solvent (isobutane, pentane, and others) using AlCl₃ (in ethyl or methyl chloride) as a catalyst. Flow-sheet of the industrial scale polymerization unit is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The linear velocity of the reacting mixture through the reactor is 3-3.5 m/sec and the heat exchange

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

3

area is 1 m² per 8 liters of reactor working volume. The optimum polymerization conditions are: 0.1-0.15 wt. % of AlCl₃ based on isobutylene, 35% isobutylene in the feedstock and 9 to 10°C below zero in the case of P-10 additive, and 25% isobutylene in the feedstock and 20°C below zero in the case of P-20 additive. In respect to molecular weight, more homogenous product is obtained from the continuously operating isobutylene polymerization reactor than from a batch-type reactor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP; Yefremovskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Yefremov Synthetic Rubber Plant)

SUBMITTED: CO

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, IE

NO REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 01011-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

ENCLOSURE: 01

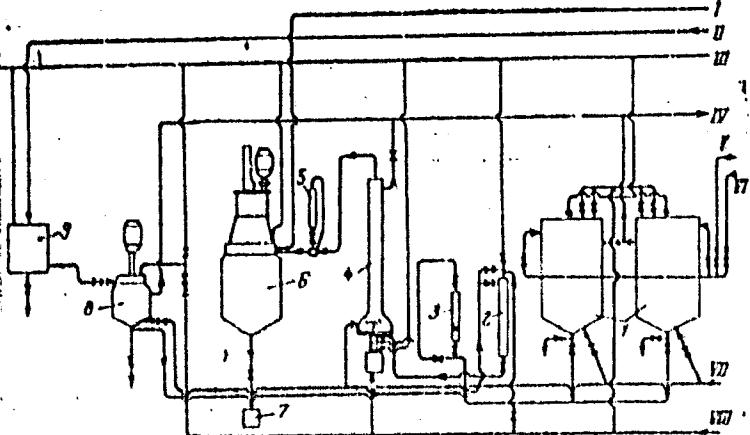


Fig. 1. I--vacuum line; II--ethyl chloride to the unit; III--air line; IV--gaseous ammonia from the unit; V--isobutylene to the unit; VI--isobutane to the unit; VII--liquid ammonia to the unit; VIII--nitrogen from the cylinders; 1--ammonia-cooled reservoirs containing isobutylene-isobutane mixture; 2--metering tank with catalyst solution; 3--rotameter on the feed line; 4--polymerization reactor, mixing by bubbling nitrogen through the solution at minus 25-35°C; 5--metering tank with ethyl alcohol (for deactivating catalyst present in the product); 6--gas separator (two in a unit) where gases are removed during 1-2 hour heating at 100-120°C under agitation; 7--polyisobutylene product drain; 8--catalyst make-up vessel, ethyl chloride and AlCl₃ mixed for 1 hr at 15-20°C; 9--catalyst container.

Card 3/3 dP

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0

ANOV, V. N. ed.

Principles for the designing of spinning machines Dopushchено в качестве учебника
dlin vuzov tekstil. promyshlennosti. Moscow, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo tekstil.,
legkoi i poligr. promyshl., 1946. 427 p. (51-15072)

TS1483.A5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710010-0"

ANOSOV, V. N., Doc of Tech Sci - (diss) "Methods of Studying and Designing
the Picking Mechanism of Looms," Moscow, 1959, 20 pp (Ministry of Higher
and Secondary Special Education RSFSR. Moscow Textile Institute) (KL,
7-60, 108)

GINZBURG, Lev Natanovich, ANOSOV, V.N., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.,
red.

[Centrifugal spinning of bast fibers] Tsentrifugal'noe
priadenie lubiarykh volokon. Moskva, Legkaya indu-
strija, 1965. 230 p. (MIRA 18:2)

ANUSOV, V.N.

Designing of fabric rolling mechanisms for looms. Izv.vys.ucheb.-
zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.4:115-118 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kostromskoy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Looms)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, N.A.; ANOSOV, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., nauchnyy
rukovoditel' raboty

Testing of spindle belting for traction capacity. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.4:135-139 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kostromskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

ANOSOV, V. Ya.

The form of the property curves in binary systems in the formation of an undissociated compound, in which the given property is expressed in an ideal system by means of a straight line. V. Ya. Anosov. Izdat. nauchno-tekhn. literatury. Tom 6, No. 1 (1920). The formation of a compound according to the equation $A + B \rightleftharpoons AB$ is considered mathematically. In an attempt to determine the shape and direction of a given property curve. When curves are expressed in mid-fractions, it is impossible to find a property that is additive in an ideal system as well as in a system with an undissociating chem. compound. Through equations, the concavity or convexity of the property curves is connected with their slopes. R. H. Fenslow

The relation between the molar and weight concentration curves for the same properties of a binary system, V. V. Aksenov, Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., No. 1, 1956, p. 21 (1959). In systems which are not ideal, the property curves expressed in terms of weight and mole percent are similar. When the systems approach the ideal, the property curves can be obtained in different forms, i.e., concave or convex, depending on the method of expressing the curves. R. H. Pfeiffer

The relation between the curves for reciprocal properties of binary systems. A
V.A. Arsenov, *Mash. i vychisl. tekhn.* 1969, No. 6, 511-520 (1970). In non-ideal
systems it is immaterial which of 2 reciprocal properties is used in defining the equal
systems approaching the ideal, a property should be selected which is additive.
R. H. Evans

The relation between the temperature coefficients of reciprocal properties. V. V.
Axioms. *Russ. metallokhim. zhurn. Perm. 6, 31(1920).* It is deduced on the
physical grounds that the true temp coeff of a given property is equal to the true temp
coeff. of the reciprocal property with the inverse sign, and that the av. temp coeff
of the reciprocal property can be calcd. according to equations which are given.

R. J. Flanagan

Volumetric analysis of fluoridic acid. V. Ya. ANOSOV AND S. K. CHURKOV

Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 5, 1097-102(1932) — Of the 4 methods described by Treadwell and Hall that of Penfield is the simplest, most convenient, and gives sufficiently accurate results provided RbOH is added after the KCl solution. The method of Sahlin can be also recommended, but titration is preferably carried out at room temp. The method of Schucht is less satisfactory as it is impossible to predict the amt. of CaCl_2 to be used. The method of Treadwell is unsatisfactory.

V. KARACHENOV

ABRILIA - RETROGRADE LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Stabilization of the system $\text{Na}_2\text{HP}-\text{NaCl}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$. V. Ya. Slobodov and S. K. Chikov. *J. Applied Chem. (U. R. S. S. R.)*, No. 4-5 (1958).—The only, isotherms as well as those of the sp. gr. at 18° were studied for the system $\text{Na}_2\text{HP}-\text{NaCl}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The only, isotherm consists of 8 branches which cross at a point corresponding to the apts. of both salts. The apts. of Na_2HP in the presence of increasing apts. of NaCl decrease rapidly at first (up to 0.75 g. Na_2HP and 1.18 g. NaCl in 100 g. of the soln.). The decrease is then slow and finally very slow (between 0.917 g. Na_2HP and 7.87 g. NaCl in 100 g. of soln.). After the addition of 8.8 g. of NaCl to 100 g. of the initial soln. of Na_2HP , only small apts. are apd., upon further addition the isotherm of the sp. gr. consists of 8 branches which cross at the point of apts. of both salts. The sp. gr. is continuously increasing upon addition of NaCl . A new method for drcg. the only, properties as functions of the apts., is applied to the construction of the isotherm of the sp. gr. According to this method the point of the given salt, is connected with the beginning of the coordinates and the line obtained is used for the recording of the section indicating the magnitude of the particular properties. The ends of sections obtained in the above manner are connected in a uniform curve. A. A. Barkhat

The action of dilute hydrochloric acid on phosphorite.
V. Ya. Anogov and V. P. Ust-Kachkinov. J. Applied
Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 6, 228-33 (in German) 226-8 (1953).
The action of dil. HCl on apatite from Khibinsk and on
phosphorites from Vyatka, Saratov, Ural, Moscow and
Aktubinsk was studied. The degree of decompr. varies
with the origin of the phosphorites. It amounts to 92.21

An increase of the temp. from 18° to 100° raises the solv.
by 1.6 to 22.9%. It is recommended to use an amount
of HCl that would convert the total Ca present in the
phosphorite into CaCl_2 . The extent of the P_2O_5 in the
ext. increases in proportion to the extent of the applied
acid. When HCl of a certain up to 2.3% is used it can be
partially replaced by H_2SO_4 . With 80% H₂SO₄ replace-
ment of HCl the degree of decompr. is raised. A. A. R.

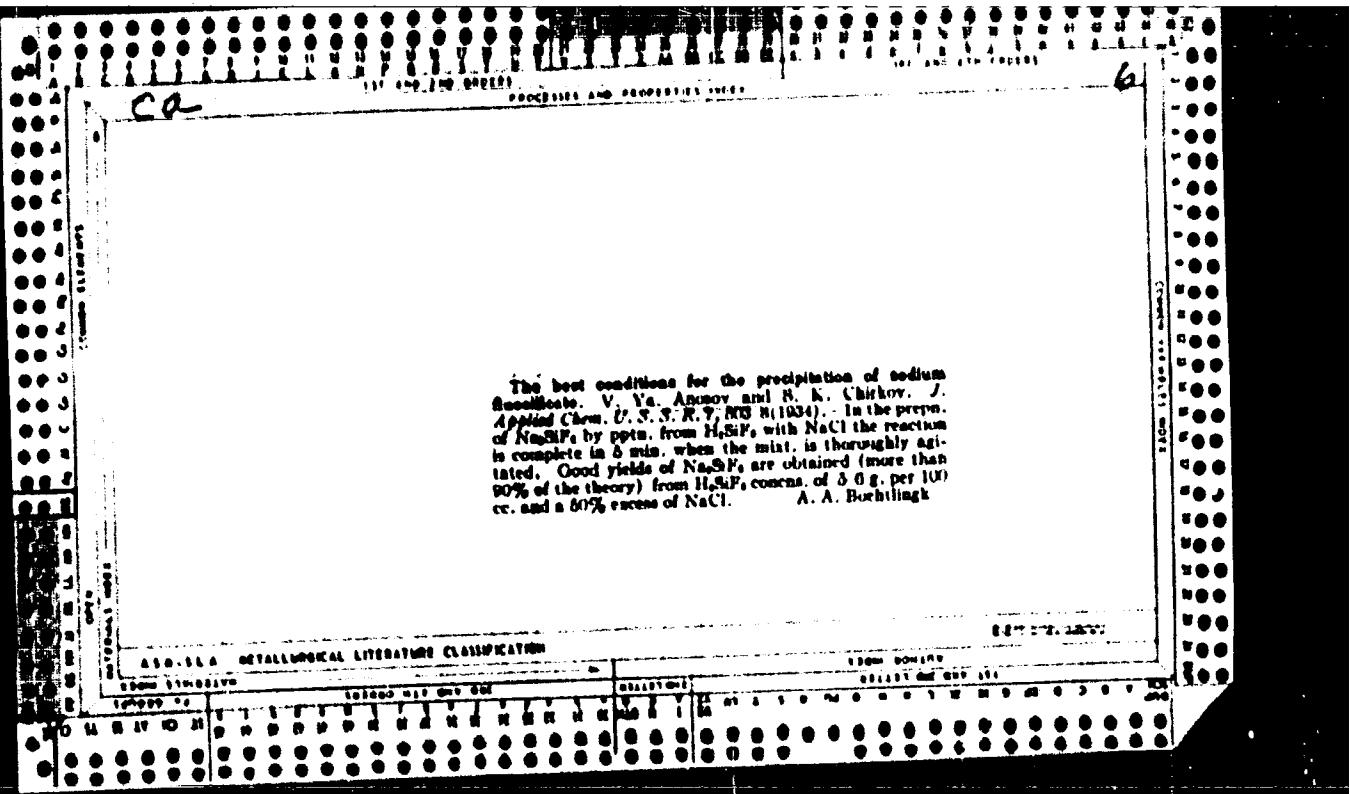
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18

Utilization of dilute hydrochloric acid formed in the preparation of sodium fluoroborates. V. Ye. Amosov and V. P. Ust-Kachkinov. J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 6, 630-32 (1953).—The soln. obtained after the pptn. of Na_2SiF_6 in the Perm superphosphate plant, contg. HCl 1.33, NaCl 1.03, SiF₆ 0.67 and SO₄ 0.10% was used.

with conc. H_2NCO to 2.62% (calcd. on HCl) and used in the prepn. of a phosphate est. from Vyatka phosphite. The PO₄ concn. in the est. was 1.09 A. 4%. A ppt. (on a lab. scale) contg. 31.7% PO₄ was obtained; 10.5% of this amt. was sol. in citrate. The yield of the prepns. which was dried at 10-70° amounted to 30 g per l. of est., and one unit by wt. of the ppt. required 1.7 units of phosphite, 0.53 NaNO_2 and 0.4 CaO. A. A. B.

450-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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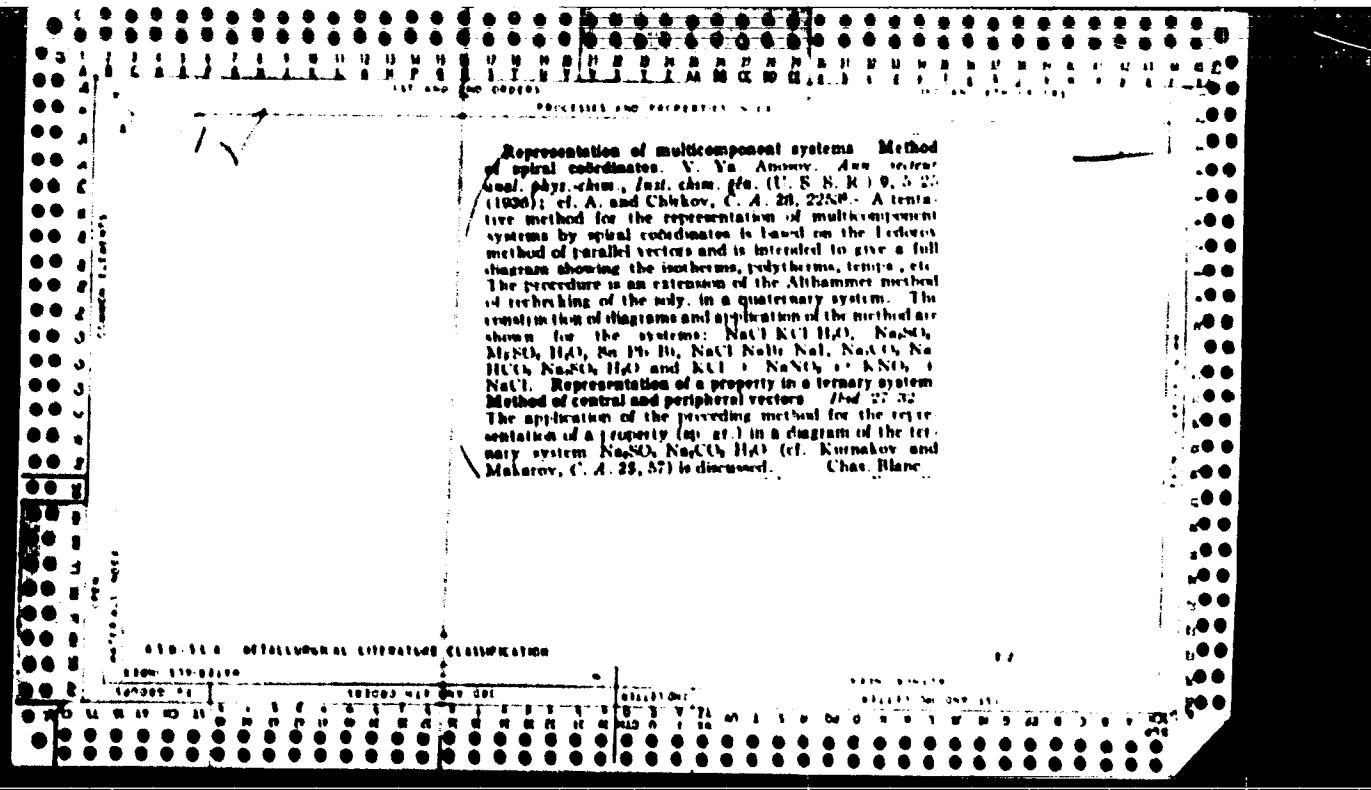
PROBLEMS AND PRACTICAL WORK

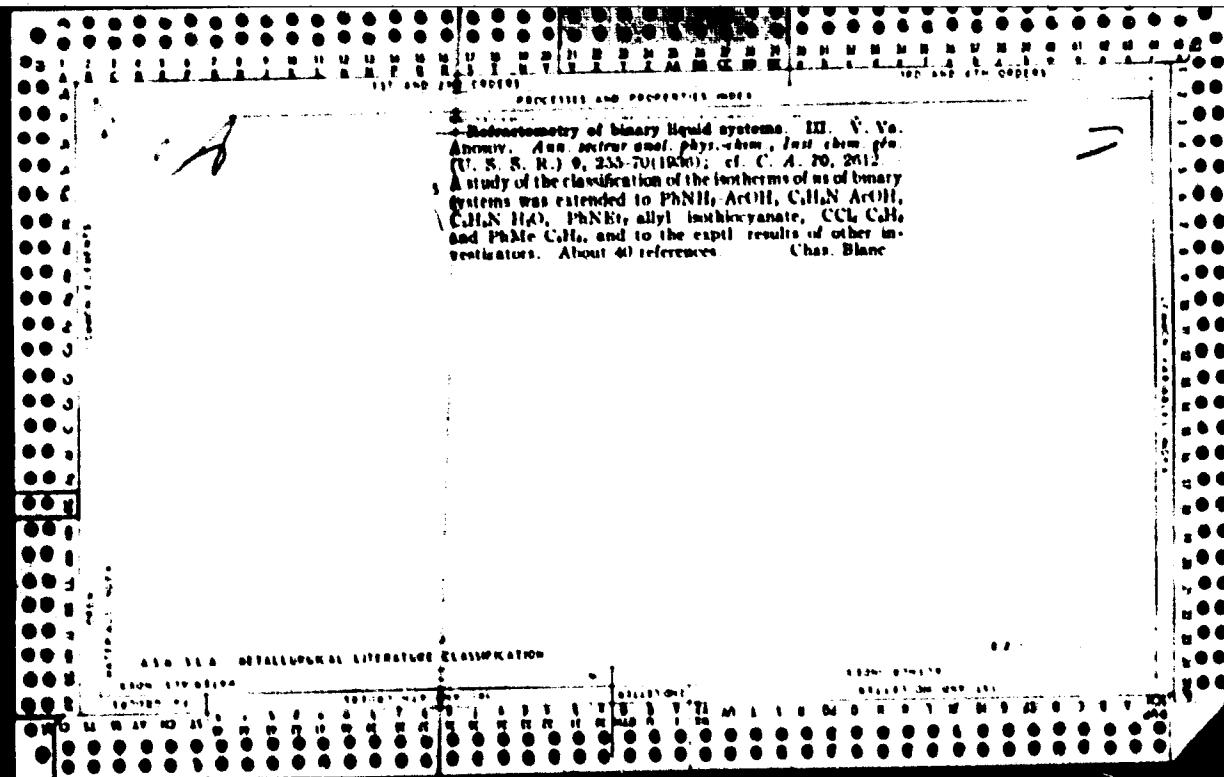
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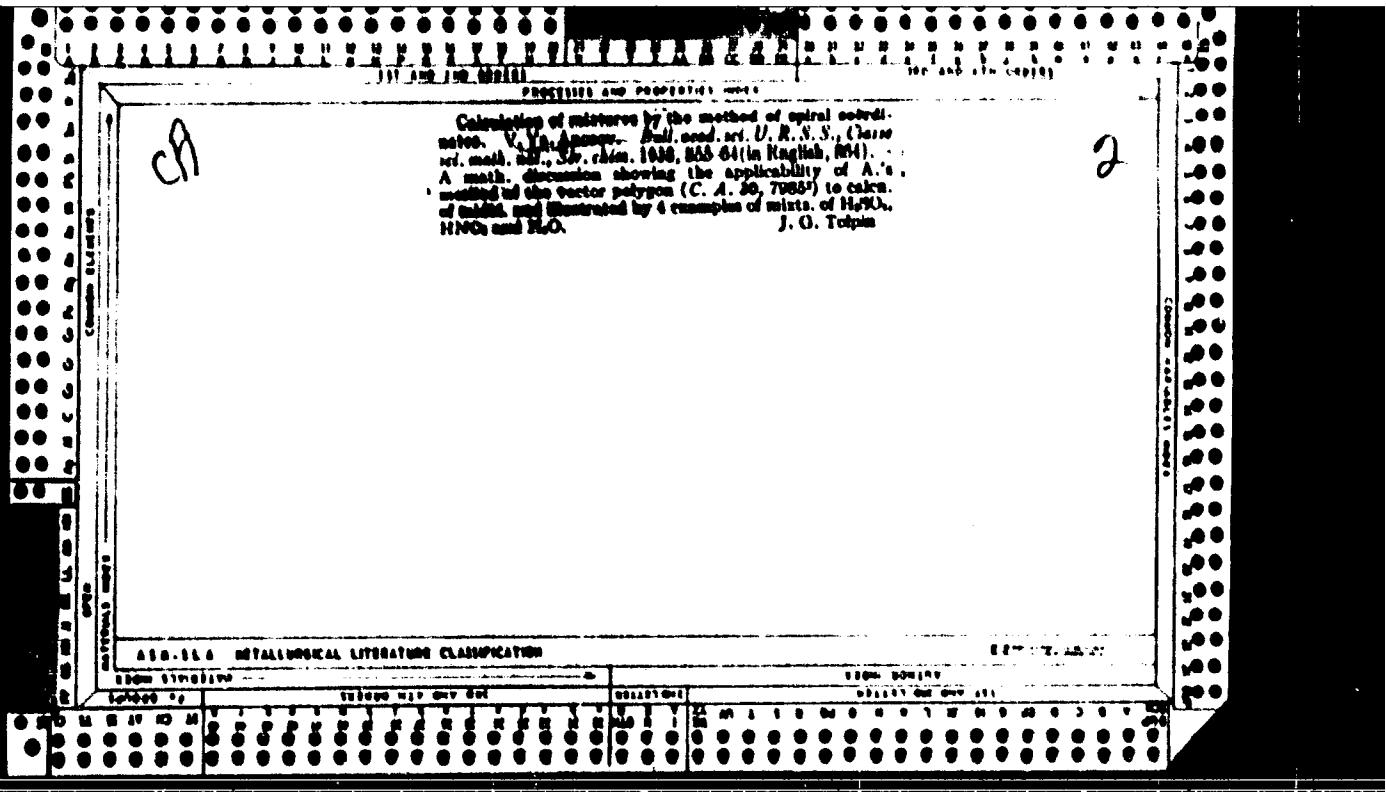
Correlation between the reverse property curves in binary systems. V. Ye. Amelin. *Zhur. fiz. i khim. vysok. temper.* 1963, 5, No. 2, p. 75 (USSR).—A math. discussion of the correlation between the reverse property curves in binary systems is based on the results of Kurnakov phys.-chem. analysis of the characteristics of curves of direct and reverse properties (cf. Kurnakov and Plastina-Shishkina, C. J. 27, 16, and other publications). The reverse properties are defined as those the products of whose numerical values are equal to 1 ($\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\gamma_2}$). These are, e. g., sp. gr. and sp. vol., viscosity and density, and also sound and resistance. If the direct property is expressed by a straight line, then the reverse property is represented by a hyperbola. The curvature of the reverse-property curves does not always have a reverse direction. If the direct-property curve lies between the straight line and hyperbola, then the direction of the reverse-property curve is the same as that of the direct property. The concavity of the 2 curves is directed upward. To an extremity of a given property curve there always corresponds an extremity opposite in character on the reverse-property curve. A singular point of a direct-property curve corresponds to a singular point of the

same character on the reverse-property curve. The practical conclusion is that for systems far removed from ideal systems (e. g., with a considerable chem. interaction), characterized by a considerable deviation from additivity, the presence of an extremity or a singular point makes it theoretically of no consequence which of the 2 reverse properties is used in chang. the equal. of the system. Conversely, for systems not too far removed from ideality, selection of the properties is of great importance, because, if 1 property is additive then the corresponding reverse property is not. To a property characterized by a curve with a small curvature may correspond a reverse property with a large curvature. In this case the question may be of selecting the characteristic property, i. e., one that for an ideal system is represented by a straight line, and for a nonideal system by a curve with curvature greater, the farther the system is removed from ideality. C. H.

410-114-1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

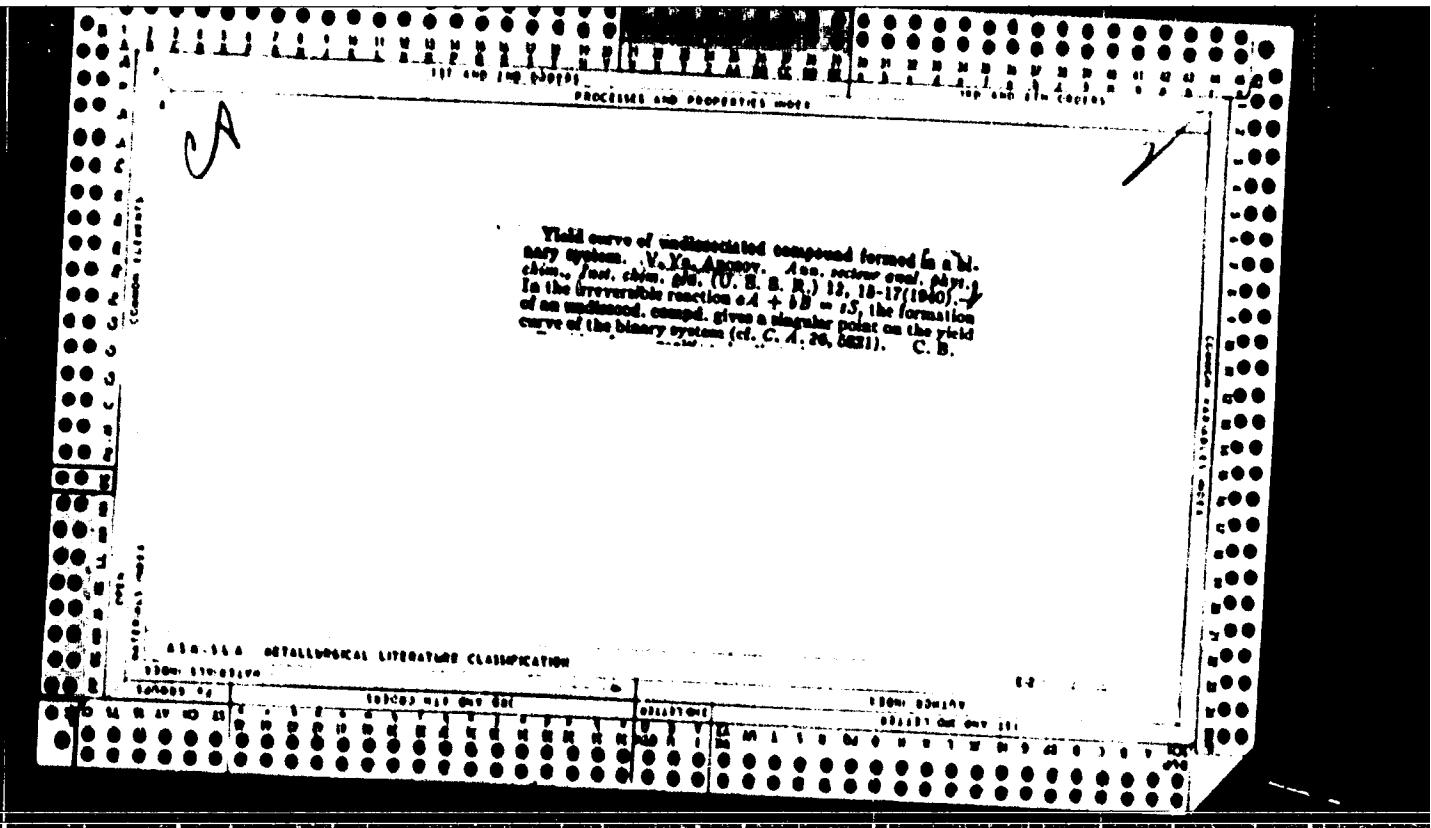


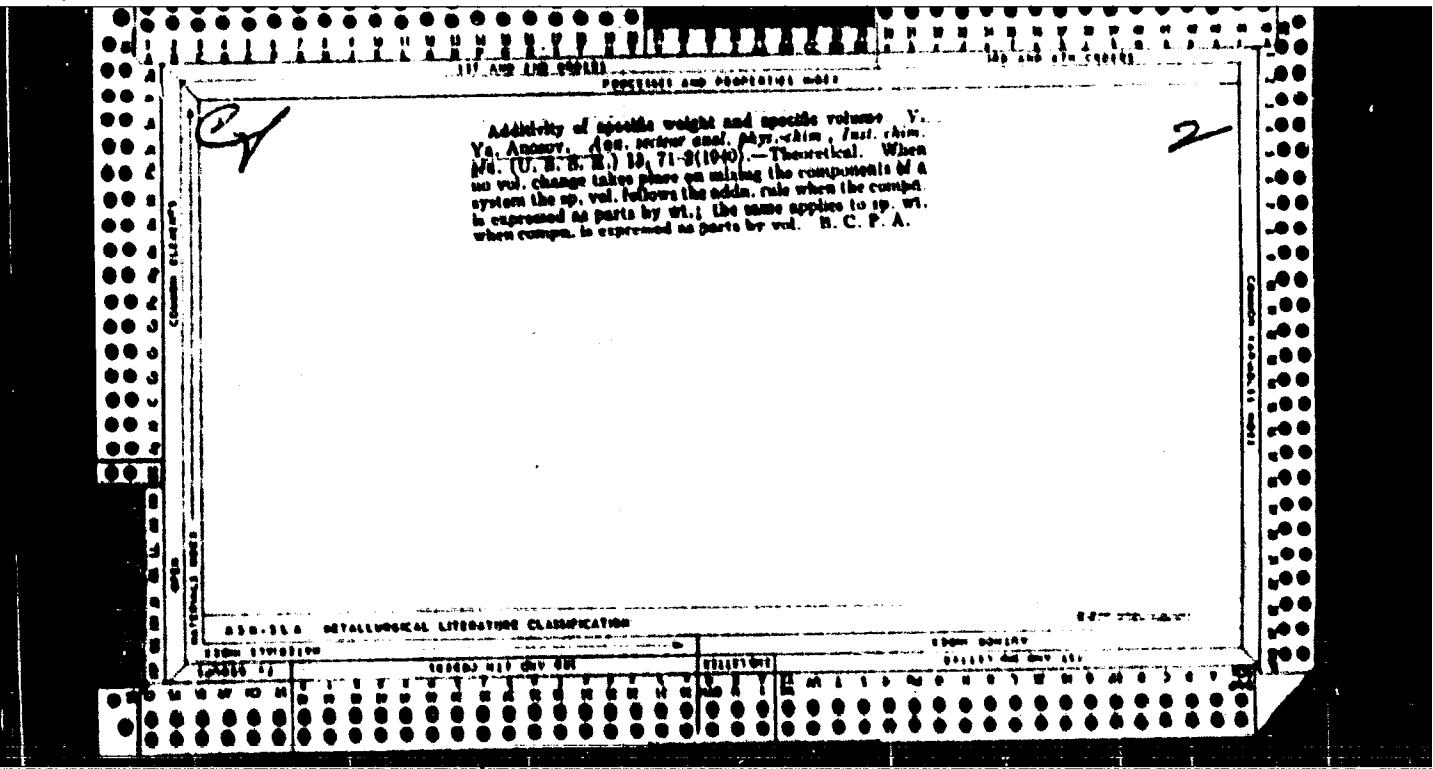


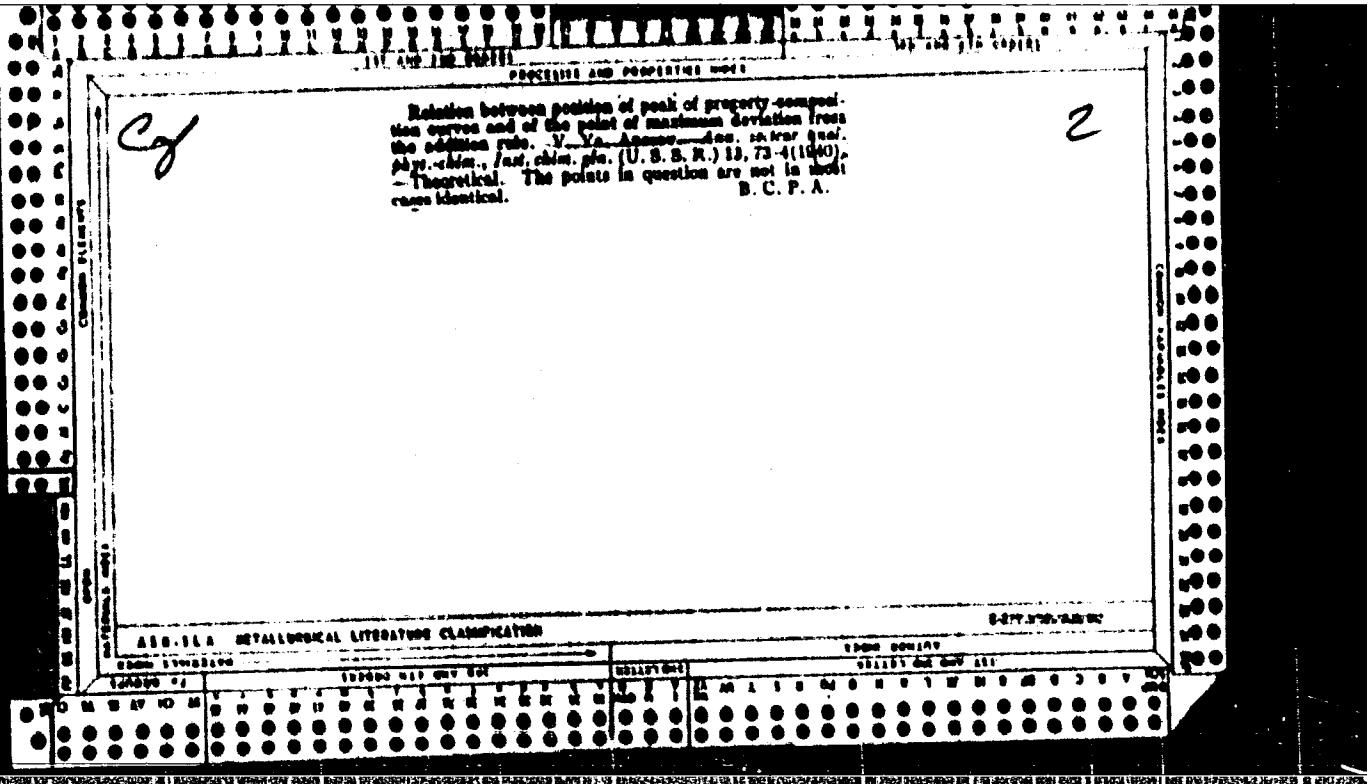


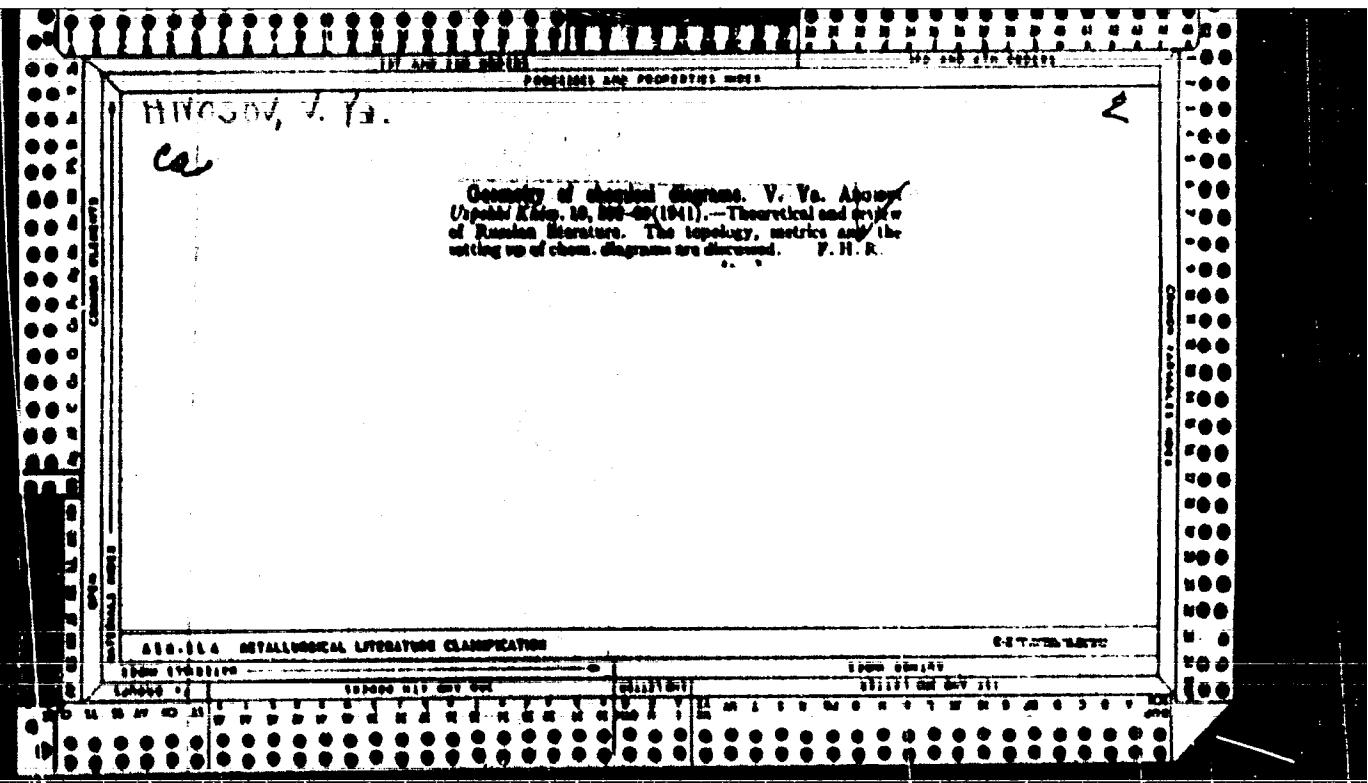
(N) 2
Relation between refraction coefficients of higher fat acids, temperature and their degree of unsaturation. V.
Ya. Anover and O. B. Ravich. *Compt. rend. Acad. Ns.*
U. R. S. S. R. 23, 405-8(1939)(in English).—From measurements of the n_D^20 and iodine no. of oleic, linoleic and linolenic acids and of some of their mixtures at 30, 31 and 40° combined with refractometric data on stearic acid the following equation is proposed for the n_D^20 of C₁₈ fat acids:
$$n_D^20 = 0.000108I + 1.430 + 0.00007(21 - I)$$
 where I is the iodine number and I is the temp. H. C. Thomas

A10-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION









BC

Determination of heats of dehydration and dissociation by the use of heating curves. T. G. Berg and V. J. Apuzzo. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1947, **70**, 21-41. The principle of the method consists in determining the heating curve of a mixture of the substance to be examined and a standard of known thermal properties dissociating at a considerably different temp. In this way, many errors are eliminated (e.g., due to position of thermocouple, rate of heating, etc.). Consideration of curves constructed from the data obtained enables the ratio between the two heating effects to be established, and from this the numerical val. of the unknown effect can be calc'd. Results are shown for $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, CaCO_3 , MgO , etc. Although special accuracy is not claimed, the method is very useful for determining heats of reaction where other methods are unsuitable, e.g., in the dehydration of inorg. substances. J. L. W.

